

## GERMANY MUST CEASE TO BULLY TO GAIN PEACE

British Statesman Says War  
Must Last Until "Fright-  
fulness" Ends.

## RESTS WITH FOES, COUNT TISZA FINDS

Hungarian Premier Asserts Con-  
clusion of Peace Depends  
on Entente Allies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Dec. 8.—Commenting on The Tribune's Washington dispatch as to the latest German peace terms, a British statesman with a wide knowledge of conditions here expressed the following views:

"These undoubtedly are the most reasonable terms yet suggested, but they are much too indefinite to be of any value. I don't understand what is meant by Germany to have full power over the Balkans, assuring her of the road to Constantinople and Asia Minor, thus giving her a place in the sun independent of British sea power. Just what that means I don't know.

"The suggestion of a concession to France of the French speaking part of Alsace deserves attention in consideration of the whole scheme. But, looking at the question from a broad humanitarian view without prejudice toward Germany, I know there will be no peace until Germany stops her uncivilized methods of warfare and makes amends for her past frightfulness. So long as she butchers women, children and innocent non-combatants no nation will consider peace terms of any kind.

"If necessary, this nation will fight till the last man and last shilling are gone. Great Britain can't be driven, but she can be led. We respect an honest and fair foe, but we can't countenance savagery and brutality.

Germany Blind to the Future.

"From the start Germany has fought with no eye to the future, making enemies on every side. When this war ends, as it must, how do the Germans expect to deal with other peoples? Great Britain and her colonies comprise one-quarter of the globe. How will Germany expect to be treated in Canada, Australia, India and New Zealand after this war? Common sense alone should seem to dictate consideration by them of that question.

"Germany reminds me of an overgrown schoolboy who tries to dictate to, dominate and bully his schoolmates, considering force the only form of argument. We can't forget the Lusitania; we can't forget Belgium; we can't forget the helpless Zepplin victims. These things stand in the way of peace. I see no hope for peace until Germany learns there is no place in the world for bullies.

"Germany could have looked into the future she would never have started this war. Measure her military gains with her moral losses, and then consider her present position. Would any nation wish to change places with her? We are a nation slow to act, but we are a nation slow to forget."

Time Not Ripe, Says Count Andrássy.

"If, despite these considerations, I do not now espouse definite action toward peace, the reason is that I am convinced the time is not yet ripe. The fact that on the other side I do not perceive any sign of a possibility of the conclusion of peace at present prevents me from all actions toward peace.

"The Austro-Hungarian government has not yet acknowledged the present result of the war, and they are doing everything, in order, perhaps, yet to obtain a change in the fortune of war.

"The Austro-Hungarian Premier and the speeches made in the House of Commons, also offer in the present circumstances little promise of an early peace."

At a caucus in Berlin to-day of the Free Conservative members of the Reichstag resolutions were adopted "demanding as the object of peace a Germany strengthened in its position of power and importantly enlarged and recognized for its contributions through the retention to the uttermost extent possible of all districts now occupied."

Freedom of the seas also is demanded. The Austro-Hungarian government regrets the increase in prices of necessities, but declares the cost of living is lower in Germany than in the countries with which she is at war. It is said there is sufficient food for the people if distributed properly and used economically.

The resolution declares "the war must be continued until a decisive victory has been won."

Planning International Conference.

The executive committee of the international conference to study the basis of a durable peace will meet in Bern on December 14. Among the Americans expected is Professor Rattin, who already has arrived in England.

The committee, made up of delegates from neutral and belligerent countries, will prepare plans for the conference, the date of which has not been settled. It is suggested that it be held in April next.

Search Ships Fail to Find  
Any Traces of a Sinking

Rome, Dec. 7 (delayed).—A search by two steamers, one Greek and the other Italian, at the spot near Tobruk, Tripoli, where the American oil steamer Communipaw was sunk by a submarine, has been without success.

London Hears Communipaw  
Reached Alexandria Monday

London, Dec. 8.—A telegram from Alexandria, Egypt, received to-day by Lloyd's, says that the American steamship Communipaw, reported sunk off the coast of Tripoli by a submarine, arrived at Alexandria on Monday.

It is inferred that possibly some confusion has arisen in regard to the identity of the vessel torpedoed.

If the report of the torpedoing of the Communipaw is substantiated, she must have discharged her cargo of oil and have been on the way to another port when attacked. It is recalled that the point at which the Communipaw is said to have been sunk corresponds closely to the position of the American tank ship Petrolite when it was attacked by a submarine on Sunday.

Submarines Sink British  
and Italian Steamers

London, Dec. 8.—Eleven officers and twenty-seven men of the British steamer Helmsmeyer have been picked up. It is announced. The Italian bark Pietro Lafaro has been sunk.

There has been no previous information that the steamer Helmsmeyer had been sunk, probably by a submarine. She is listed as of 4,111 tons gross, 380 feet long, built at Sunderland in 1912, and owned in Cardiff.

The Pietro Lafaro was a vessel of 517 tons gross, built in 1902. The steamer Dimis is not listed in available shipping records.

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## BULGARS FORCE FRENCH RETREAT TO GREEK LINE

Supported by Germans,  
Outflank Allies South  
of Monastir.

## RUMOR ENTENTE MAY QUIT BALKANS

But Troops Still Land at Salon-  
cia—Report Montenegrins  
Seek Peace.

London, Dec. 8.—The situation in the Balkans is developing rapidly. The Germans and Bulgarians have reached Kenali, on the Greek border, ten miles south of Monastir, thus threatening to outflank the Anglo-French forces, while Bulgarians, who also are supposed to be supported by Germans, have attacked the Allies' extreme right wing near Strumitza.

Under this pressure the French have withdrawn from the Krivolak salient, and at last accounts had taken up a position at Demirkapou in a deep gorge about twenty miles from the Greek frontier, through which the Salonica Railway runs. Here they were attacked by the Bulgarians, who, according to the French reports, were repulsed.

The plans of neither the Allies nor the Germans are yet quite clear, but apparently the Germans are determined on crushing the little force which went to the assistance of the Serbians and which has been and is still being reinforced. The retirement of the Allies to Demirkapou has led to the report that they intended to abandon the Balkan enterprise entirely, but the continued landing of troops at Salonica and the reinforcements from the Greek frontier, while there is a very strong military opinion here that Salonica should be held as a base for future operations in the Near East.

According to a Bucharest report the Greek Cabinet and general staff have reached a decision which, it is to be communicated as a note to the foreign governments. The version of this note circulated by the Bucharest newspaper "Minerva" declares that "Serbian troops fleeing through Greek territory will be disarmed or the Anglo-French headquarters at Salonica must transport with their entire equipment and supplies, the troops retiring before the enemy upon Greek territory immediately from Greece by way of Salonica. The Greek government requests the Central Powers not to cross the Greek frontier in pursuit of the retreating forces. Greece undertaking to guarantee that they depart from Greece."

An important Bulgarian force, estimated in some quarters to number as

many as four divisions, is being concentrated in the region of Doiran, about half way between Salonica and the northern extremity of the French front, says a "Temps" dispatch from Salonica. Simultaneously, German forces are forming in front of the Allies' lines.

Gallwitz Marching South.

The German forces, according to the dispatch, are probably of the army of General von Gallwitz, which, since the Austro-German army of Field Marshal von Mackensen and the Bulgarian army of General Boyadjieff have effected a junction, has been detached from the mass and sent toward the south, while General von Kossow and General Boyadjieff continue operations against the Serbians and Montenegrins.

On Monday the Bulgarians bombarded the entire British line at Strumitza for the whole day, says the Reuter correspondent at Salonica, which was followed by an infantry attack. This was repulsed, although the fighting still continues. The British casualties thus far are reported as slight. At Krivolak there was an unimportant local engagement between French and Bulgarian artillery.

The Havas correspondent at Athens sends the following under date of Monday:

"Telegrams from Florina (Greece) from an official source state that the village of Kenali, (Serbia) near the Greek frontier, has been occupied by German cavalry, and that the frontier has been closed. Kenali has been occupied by several German and Bulgarian officers with eight German cuirassiers."

"Official news affirms the favorable position of the French troops on the Cerna-Krivalak front."

British Naval Force with Serbs.

The British naval force under Admiral Ernest C. F. Troubridge, which assisted in the defense of Serbia, accompanied the Serbian army in its retreat, and was announced to-day by Thomas Jamieson McNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons. Mr. McNamara said the naval contingent would "remain in touch with the Serbian forces as long as its services promise to be useful."

A dispatch to "The Times" from Salonica, dated Monday, says the British and French governments early arranged for the re-equipping of the Serbian army, which is reported to have been in Albania, and that the first instalment of the supplies arrived in Albania some days ago.

The correspondent adds that a portion of the retreating Serbs reached Epirus, by skirting the eastern shore of Lake Ochrida.

The capture of more than 2,000 prisoners, among whom were 300 Montenegrins, by the troops of General von Kossow, is reported to-day by the Reuter correspondent at Salonica. From Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters received here from Vienna, eighty cannon, 160 ammunition cars, 40 automobiles and considerable quantities of war materials were taken by the forces operating against the Serbians and Montenegrins.

The success of an Austrian attack against a Montenegrin position north of Herane, in Montenegro, is reported by the Reuter correspondent at Salonica. Albanians are reported to be aiding the Austro-Hungarian forces against the Serbians, the official statement declares.

Berlin also reports that Montenegro has expressed a desire for a separate peace.

King Nicholas, according to this re-

ports, failed to reveal any sign of the tank ship or of survivors. These were sent out as soon as word was received at Tobruk that a ship had been sunk.

The first report of the affair came from the captain of a steamer who said that while he was cruising near Tobruk he witnessed the sinking of an American steamer by a submarine. He thought the name of this steamer was the Columbia. Inquiries made later, especially through the British authorities, proved that the ship was the Communipaw.

The British authorities have given orders that the squadron of warships at Malta and the Egyptian squadron give chase to the submarine reported to have sunk the Communipaw. Descriptions of this submarine thus far received indicate that she was of an unusually large size.

The activity of submarines in the Mediterranean has caused inquiries to be made regarding the American schooner Albania, which sailed from Gallipoli on Friday with supplies for the British forces in the Dardanelles, and which is reported to have reached an Albanian port. On board her were William H. Howard, an American, and Colonel Herbert, an Englishman, who, having retired from active service in the army, is now occupied with relief work.

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## KAISER HOPES FOR PEACE BY FEBRUARY; POSTPONES SON'S WEDDING TILL THEN

London, Dec. 8.—Emperor William has fixed the date for the marriage of his youngest son, Prince Joachim, to Princess Marie of Anhalt, for the end of February, at Potsdam, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam, which gives a message from Cassel, Prussia, as authority for the statement.

"The marriage was to have taken place before Christmas," says the dispatch. "The Emperor and Empress hope that the war will be ended by February, and they therefore postponed the marriage ceremony until that time. Should the war not have been concluded by the date set for the wedding the ceremony will be extremely simple."

port, personally handed to the Entente Ambassadors a document suggesting the possibility of a separate peace which represented Montenegro as exhausted and unable to withstand the superior forces of the enemy. The ambassadors replied that in such a case they would break off diplomatic relations and cease giving the assistance that hitherto had been accorded Montenegro.

In the south, Berlin says, Bulgarian detachments advancing from Krusevo against Ochrida have reached a line running through Cernavoda, Besouna and Velmo, about ten miles north of Lake Ochrida.

"The whole population of Monastir," says the Berlin dispatch, "enthusiastically greeted the victorious troops of occupation."

In Dibra Austro-Hungarian prisoners were found who had been ten days without bread. Eighty of them were in a serious state and had to be given medical attention."

BULGARIAN OFFICIAL.

The Bulgarian War Office to-night issued a long statement on the Macedonian operations, which is as follows:

The beginning of our operations against Serbia was when our entire army was sent westward. The French troops which had been landed, supported by Serbian forces, had succeeded in obtaining a foothold on the line Sonitshke-Glava-Babuna-Planina-Gradisce-Krivalak, but we advanced as quickly as possible and re-occupied our troops on this front.

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party that it openly war upon all annexation plans of the government, so that the growing peace sentiment of the proletariat may be expressed. But this cannot be accomplished as long as the party faction supports the war policy of the government. But if the party will energetically fight as in the case of the price of necessities it will win to its banners large numbers of the middle class who hitherto have been strange to the party."

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By Henry Fairfield Osborn  
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